by the late 1700s, two developments were underway that would transform China’s relations with the Western world. First, China entered a period of decline. Second, the Industrial Revolution created a need for expanded markets for European goods. At the same time, it gave the West superior military power.

The Opium War During the late 1700s, British merchants began making huge profits by trading opium grown in India for Chinese tea, which was popular in Britain. Soon, many Chinese had become addicted to the drug. Silver flowed out of China in payment for the drug, disrupting the economy.

For centuries, Chinese regulations had ensured that China had a favorable balance of trade with other nations. A nation’s balance of trade refers to the difference between how much a country imports and how much it exports. By the 1800s, however, Western nations were using their growing power to tilt the balance of trade with East Asia in their favor.

As you teach this section, keep students focused on the following objectives to help them answer the Section Focus Question and master core content.

- Describe what trade rights Westerners sought in China.
- Explain the internal problems Chinese reformers tried to solve.
- Understand how the Qing dynasty fell.

Focus Question How did Western powers use diplomacy and war to gain power in Qing China?

Terms, People, and Places

- balance of trade
- trade surplus
- trade deficit
- Opium War
- indemnity
- extraterritoriality

Notes Taking

Reading Skill: Recognize Multiple Causes As you read, create a flowchart like the one below in which you can record key events and developments that led to the decline of Qing China.

Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use word from this section.

- stipulate, p. 774

Stipulate v. to specifically demand something in an agreement

As part of their truce, Jess stipulated that her sister could no longer borrow her clothes without asking.

Branching Out

Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (Answer appears with Section 5 Assessment answers.)

Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge

Ask students to recall the Qing dynasty’s policies restricting trade with European nations. Have students predict what will happen when European imperialists turn toward China.

Set a Purpose

WITNESS HISTORY Read the selection aloud or play the audio.

Objectives

- Describe what trade rights Westerners sought in China.
- Explain the internal problems Chinese reformers tried to solve.
- Understand how the Qing dynasty fell.

Trade Between Britain and China

Prior to the 1800s, Chinese rulers placed strict limits on foreign traders. European merchants were restricted to a small area in southern China. China sold them silk, porcelain, and tea in exchange for gold and silver. Under this arrangement, China enjoyed a trade surplus, or exported more than it imported.

Westerners, on the other hand, had a trade deficit with China, buying more from the Chinese than they sold to them. By the late 1700s, however, Western nations were using their growing power to tilt the balance of trade with East Asia in their favor.

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The Taiping Rebellion Weakens China

By the 1880s, the Qing dynasty was in decline. Irrigation systems and canals were poorly maintained, leading to massive flooding of the Huang valley. The population explosion that had begun a century earlier created hardship.

The Chinese government outlawed opium and executed Chinese drug dealers. They called on Britain to stop the trade. The British refused, insisting on the right of free trade.

In 1839, Chinese warships clashed with British merchants, triggering the Opium War. British caravans, equipped with the latest in firepower, bombarded Chinese coastal and river ports. With outdated weapons and fighting methods, the Chinese were easily defeated.

Unequal Treaties In 1842, Britain made China accept the Treaty of Nanjing (NAM jing). Britain received a huge indemnity, or payment for losses in the war. The British also gained the island of Hong Kong. China had to open five ports to foreign trade and grant British citizens in China extraterritoriality, the right to live under their own laws and be tried in their own courts.

The treaty was the first of a series of “unequal treaties” that forced China to make concessions to Western powers. A second war, lasting from 1856 to 1858, ended with France, Russia, and the United States pressuring China to sign treaties stipulating the opening of more ports to foreign trade and letting Christian missionaries preach in China.

Checkpoint How did British trade with China trigger the Opium Wars?

The Taiping Rebellion Weakens China

History Background

Lin Zexu and the Opium Tea Party Although China outlawed opium in 1729 and again in 1796, the British East India Company used its monopoly on opium growing in India to make enormous profits in China, where opium had ruinous effects. In 1838, Lin Zexu, a humane and just administrator, tried to stop the opium trade. Lin confined 350 foreign merchants in their trading houses until they signed an agreement not to import opium. They refused to sign but were released when they turned over twenty thousand chests of opium. Lin dumped some 3 million pounds of opium into the sea and wrote a letter to Queen Victoria. The British, outraged, sent warships, which quickly overwhelmed China’s antiquated defenses. Lin was blamed at first but later revered with monuments across China.

The New Imperialism

Teach

Trade Between Britain and China/The Taiping Rebellion Weakens China

Instruct

Introduce: Vocabulary Builder

Have students read the Vocabulary Builder term and definition. Ask them to predict how the Western powers might attempt to obtain treaties with China that stipulated favorable conditions.

Teach

Write trade surplus, trade deficit, and balance of trade on the board and ask students to define them. Ask students: What did British traders hope to achieve by continuing to trade opium? (They hoped to end the trade deficit and create huge profits.) What were the results of the Opium War? (China signed the first of several unequal treaties with Europe.) How did European powers take advantage of the Taiping Rebellion? (They continued to push for more influence in China.)

Quick Activity

On the board, create three columns, labeled Causes, Events, and Effects of the Taiping Rebellion. Then have students use the Infographic on the Taiping Rebellion and the text to supply information for each column.

Independent Practice

Have students access Web Code nap-2451 to take the Geography Interactive Audio Guided Tour and then answer the map skills questions in the text.

Monitor Progress

As students fill in their flowcharts, circulate to make sure they understand how the population explosion was a factor in the decline of the Qing dynasty. For a completed version of the flowchart, see Note Taking Transparencies, 164.
for China’s peasants. An extravagant imperial court, tax evasion by the rich, and widespread official corruption added to the peasants’ burden. As pov-
erty and misery increased, peasants rebelled. The Taiping Rebellion (TY ping), which lasted from 1850 to 1864, was probably the most deva-
tiating peasant revolt in history. The leader, Hong Xiuquan (hong shyoo
CHWAHN), called for an end to the hated Qing dynasty. The Taiping rebels
won control of large parts of China and held out for 14 years. However,
with the help of local regional governors and generals, the government
crushed the rebellion.

The Taiping Rebellion almost toppled the Qing dynasty. It is estimated
to have caused the deaths of between 20 million and 30 million Chinese.
The Qing government survived, but it had to share power with regional
commanders. During the rebellion, Europeans kept up pressure on China,
and Russia seized lands in the north.

**Checkpoint** How did the Taiping Rebellion and other internal
problems weaken the Qing dynasty?

**Launching Reform Efforts**

By the mid-1800s, educated Chinese were divided over the need to adopt
Western ways. Most saw no reason for new industries because China’s
wealth and taxes came from land. Although Chinese merchants were
allowed to do business, they were not seen as a source of prosperity.
Scholar-officials also disapproved of the ideas of Western missionaries,
whose emphasis on individual choice challenged the Confucian order.
They saw Western technology as dangerous, too, because it threatened
Confucian ways that had served China successfully for so long.

**Connect to Our World**

**Civic Responsibility** Britain’s actions in India were debated in Britain’s Parliament, and sometimes
actions were taken to curb abuses. In China in the
1800s, there was no representative assembly to
discuss the need for reforms, and a strong-willed
emperor or empress could easily ignore the plight of
peasants—even when they erupted into a rebellion
that killed millions. In China today, citizens in good
standing may vote for representatives who then elect
members of the National People’s Congress. However,
candidates must be approved by the leaders of the
Communist Party of China, who hold the real power.

**Thinking Critically**

1. Recognize Cause and Effect How did
conditions in China lead to the Taiping
Rebellion?
2. Map Skills Which regions were most
greatly affected by the Taiping
Rebellion?

**Launch Reforms Efforts**

**Launch**

- **Introduce** Point out that China’s Con-
fucian ideals had resulted in a success-
ful government for more than 2,000
years. Ask Why do you think China
was so resistant to Western influ-
ence? (Sample: China’s system had
worked successfully for a very long time;
they did not value new industry or mer-
chants; and individualism and technol-
gy threatened Confucian ways.)

- **Teach** Ask Who won the First Sino-
Japanese war, and why? (The Japan-
ese won because of its modern army.)

- **Quick Activity** Display Color Trans-
parency 148: The Great Powers
Divide China. Ask students to iden-
tify the powers portrayed and explain
what situation the cartoon is referring
to. Then ask how the cartoonist views
the great powers in China.

- **Independent Practice**

- **Primary Source** To help students bet-
ter understand Chinese views on reform,
have them read the excerpt from “Exhor-
tation to Study” by Chang Chi-tung and
complete the worksheet.

**Monitor Progress**

To review this subsection, ask students to
describe the viewpoints of conservatives
such as Ci Xi and of reformers such as
Guang Xu.

**Launch Reforms Efforts**

**Instruct**

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**Monitor Progress**

To review this subsection, ask students to
describe the viewpoints of conservatives
such as Ci Xi and of reformers such as
Guang Xu.
The Qing Dynasty Falls

Instruct

- Introduce: Key Terms Ask students to find the key term Boxer Uprising (in blue) in the text and describe what it was. Ask What grievances did the Chinese have against foreigners? (opium addiction, the undermining of Chinese culture by missionaries, foreign control, foreign troops, loss of wealth)

- Teach Ask How did the Boxer Uprising bring about change in China? (Its failures forced even conservatives to agree to institutional and economic reforms.) What were the Three Principles of the People? (Sun Yixian's principles for a new China: nationalism, democracy, and livelihood.) What challenges faced Sun Yixian's new republic? (Examples: creating conditions for democracy and capitalism after thousands of years of empires and loss of wealth to Western powers)

- Analyzing the Visuals Tell students to compare the photo of the Boxer rebel on this page with the photo of Sun Yixian on the next page. Ask students how their diaries reflect different responses to Western culture.

Independent Practice

Have students create a propaganda poster advocating change and representing the ideals of the Boxers, Chinese reformers, or Sun Yixian.

Monitor Progress

Check Reading and Note Taking Study Guide entries for student understanding.

Answers

- Reformers tried to modernize, incorporate Western technology, build industry, and streamline government.

- Caption Because they ignored Chinese laws and customs.

- By the late 1890s, the empress Ci Xi (tsih shih) had gained power. A strong-willed ruler, she surrounded herself with advisors who were deeply committed to Confucian traditions. Self-Strengthening Movement In the 1860s, reformers launched the "self-strengthening movement." They imported Western technology, setting up factories to make modern weapons. They developed shipyards, railroads, mining, and light industry. The Chinese translated Western works on science, government, and the economy. However, the movement made limited progress because the government did not rally behind it. War With Japan Meanwhile, the Western powers and nearby Japan moved rapidly ahead. Japan began to modernize after 1868. It then joined the Western imperialists in the competitions for a global empire. In 1894, Japanese pressure on China led to the Sino-Japanese War. It ended in disaster for China, with Japan gaining the island of Taiwan. Carving Spheres of Influence The crushing defeat revealed China's weakness. Western powers moved swiftly to carve out spheres of influence along the Chinese coast. The British took the Chang River valley. The French acquired the territory near their colony of Indochina. Germany and Russia gained territory in northern China. The United States, a longtime trader with the Chinese, did not take part in the carving up of China. It feared that European powers might shut out American merchants. A few years later, in 1899, it called for a policy to keep Chinese trade open to everyone on an equal basis. The imperial powers accepted the idea of an Open Door Policy, as it came to be called. No one, however, consulted the Chinese.

- Hundred Days of Reform Defeated by Japan and humiliated by Westerners, Chinese reformers blamed conservative officials for not modernizing China. They urged conservative leaders to stop looking back at China's past and to modernize as Japan had. In 1898, a young emperor, Guang Xu (gwahng shoo), launched the Hundred Days of Reform. New laws set out to modernize the civil service exams, streamline government, and encourage new industries. Reformers affected schools, the military, and the bureaucracy. Conservatives soon rallied against the reform effort. The emperor was imprisoned, and the aging empress Ci Xi reassumed control. Reformers died for their lives.

- Checkpoint How did reformers try to solve China's internal problems?

The Qing Dynasty Falls

As the century ended, China was in turmoil. Anger grew against Christian missionaries who threatened traditional Chinese Confucianism. The presence of foreign troops was another source of discontent. Protected by extraterritoriality, foreigners ignored Chinese laws and lived in their own communities. Boxer Uprising Anti-foreign feeling finally exploded in the Boxer Uprising. In 1899, a group of Chinese had formed a secret society, the Righteous Harmonious Fists. Westerners watching them...
train in the martial arts dubbed them Boxers. Their goal was to drive out the “foreign devils” who were polluting the land with their un-Chinese ways, strange buildings, machines, and telegraph lines. In 1900, the Boxers attacked foreigners across China. In response, Western powers used diplomacy and war to answer the Focus Question: How did Western powers gain greater trading rights in China? 

Note Taking  
1. For each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section, write a sentence explaining its significance. 
2. Reading Skill: Recognize Multiple Causes. Use your completed bracket to answer the Focus Question: How did Western powers use diplomacy and war to gain power in Qing China? 

Comprehension and Critical Thinking  
1. Draw Conclusions: How did Western powers gain greater trading rights in China?  
2. Summarize: (a) What internal problems threatened the Qing dynasty? (b) What were the goals of Chinese reformers?  
3. Synthesize Information: How was the Qing dynasty replaced by a republic?  

Writing About History  
Quick Write: Write a Conclusion. Before writing a persuasive essay, make a list of your arguments. Organize the essay. It’s often a good idea to save your strongest argument for last. For practice, write a concluding paragraph for a persuasive essay that either supports or opposes internal reform efforts to Westernize China in the 1800s.

Progress Monitoring Online  
For additional assessment, have students access Progress Monitoring Online at Web Code nsa-2451.

### Section 5 Assessment

1. Sentences should reflect an understanding of each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section. 
2. Western powers used victories in several conflicts to seize more power and control over China. 
3. Western powers gained greater trading rights by using or threatening to use force. 
4. (a) poor administration, overpopulation, imperial extravagance and corruption, and tax evasion by the rich (b) Chinese reformers sought modernization and Westernize the economy and government. 
5. The rise of nationalism and widespread discontent led to the overthrow of the Qing dynasty and creation of a republic.

### Writing About History

Responses should include a strong, carefully considered argument that clearly supports or opposes Chinese reform efforts in the 1800s.

### BIOGRAPHY

Sun Yixian  
Sun Yixian (1866–1925) was not born to please the palace seniors who were poor farmers. Sun’s preparation for leadership came from his travels, education, and personal ambitions. In his teen years, he lived with his brother in Hawaii and attended British and American schools. Later on, he earned a medical degree. Sun left his career in medicine to struggle against the Qing government. After a failed uprising in 1895, he went into exile. Sun studied many nations, seeking support against the Qing dynasty. When revolution erupted in China, Sun was in Denver, Colorado. He returned to China to begin his leading role in the new republic. How did Sun’s background prepare him to lead? 

For additional assessment, have students access Progress Monitoring Online at Web Code nsa-2451.

### Assess and Reteach

Assess Progress  
- Have students complete the Section Assessment. 
- Administer the Section Quiz. 

Teaching Resources, Unit 5, p. 67

- To further assess student understanding, use: 
  - Progress Monitoring, Transparency, 103

Reteach  
If students need more instruction, have them read the section summary.

- Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 223
- Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 223
- Spanish Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 223

Extend  
Today, as China rapidly industrializes, it is flooding world markets with cheap industrial products. The United States has a record trade deficit with China. Have students research the issues and items how the trade deficit affects China’s relationship with Western countries.

Answers  
- The Boxer Rebellion led to greater Westernization, which led to nationalism, which combined with discontent and a weak emperor (a two-year-old) to topple the dynasty.

BIOGRAPHY: It gave him access to ideas that he may not have otherwise discovered.

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